

NEEDLESS BLOODSHED

BY THE PINKERTON POLICE IN CHICAGO.

Fatal Ending of the Stock Yard Strife, Which It Was Hoped Would Pass Peacefully Away.

A SHOT BY A DELIBERATELY MURDEROUS POLICEMAN

Is Followed by a Fusillade, Which Results in the Death of Two Men—Arrest of the Murderers.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 19.—This morning it looked as though every locked out man in the stockyards was ready to go to work. All around the large houses along the lake, a few men were waiting for an opportunity to talk with the bosses. Over the scarcity of hogs, however, very few men were being engaged. Armour & Co. will start up tomorrow, but will not be ready to cut up hogs until Friday, and it was probably Monday before the full force of men is required. The Chicago Packing and Provision Company are a little behind Armour, and they have very few hogs on hand. Fowler Brothers will probably begin killing tomorrow or next day, and the other houses as soon as they can get hogs. The price of hogs on 'change at the yards advanced 25 cents per 100 pounds this morning.

Mr. Cudahy, Mr. Hately and Capt. Markey, the latter of the Town of Lake police, held a consultation this morning concerning the further employment of the Pinkerton men. Mr. Hately thought the wisest course to pursue was to keep the specials on the ground for several days, but Mr. Cudahy thought it was decided to discharge 50 of the armed guards today and 100 tomorrow. This will leave only about 100 in the yards.

A great exodus of imported men will take place today. Mr. Cudahy went among them and assured them that they could stay at work; that the firm would protect them fully and provide them with good boarding houses, but at least two-thirds of them signified their intention of getting away as soon as possible. It is said that a large number of the strike men disintegrated at the order of the Executive Committee's sending them back to work, and that they are holding a secret meeting to discuss the situation.

Shortly after noon a special train was made up at the stockyards to convey the 100 discharged Pinkerton men back to Chicago, it having been decided to dispense with the services of 300 of them today. As the men marched into the cars they were greeted with yells of derision by the crowds of strikers and their sympathizers that surrounded the tracks. As the train started the crowd yelled and groaned and threw stones at the cars. The same scene was repeated at Fortieth street, where the crowd was very large and abusive. At this point one of the Pinkerton men, exempted by the jeers, pushed his Winchester rifle through the window and fired into the crowd. His shot struck Dennis Bagley, a well to do teamster of the town of Lake, and it is believed that he is fatally wounded. The man made a desperate rush for the train, which, however, started off at a high rate of speed and has now reached Chicago.

Another train load of Pinkerton men will start down from the yards this afternoon, and serious trouble is feared, as the crowds are furious at the shooting and vow vengeance. Word was immediately sent to the Chicago authorities, and upon the arrival of the train here, the entire lot of Pinkerton men, together with some forty non union workmen, were also on the train, were arrested, and they are all now locked up in the Harrison Street Station. From later accounts it appears the shooting was not confined to one man, but that all the Pinkerton men joined in the fusillade. When the train passed through the crowd at Haled street the men were again greeted with jeers, whereat a large, stout man, with a red face and clothed in the Pinkerton uniform, stepped out on the back platform and fired his revolver into the crowd. This was the signal for a general volley, and fifteen or twenty Pinkerton men began to fire their rifles from the car windows. Fully thirty shots were fired. The fence and shanties along the track were marked with bullet holes.

The imprisoned Pinkertons said, concerning the shooting, that they left the yards on their way to the city in the company of about forty non union men who had quit work. The latter were in the car ahead of the officers. Stones in great numbers were thrown into the cars and some of the men hit. This enraged the men that they levelled their rifles and fired about ten shots.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Wm. Pinkerton went to the Armory and asked all of his men to fire at the shooting to start forward. Four men, Robert J. Bertrand, R. D. Loomis, Guy Seivers and Edmunds Shaw admitted having fired off their rifles. Three boys who were at the scene of the shooting also went to the station. They identified the man who fired the shot as having done some shooting, and these two, with the four who had admitted their guilt, were locked up, the other Pinkerton men being set free.

A Later Account.
CHICAGO, ILL., October 19.—The stockyard strike, which promised to pass into history as a bloodless one, has been attended by a series of human life. Terry Bagley and another man were mortally wounded by Pinkerton men this afternoon, and some 150 of the latter were arrested to await disposition on a charge of murder. All but six were afterward released.

Armour & Co.'s imported workmen, some 300 or 400 in number, went out this morning. They had made up their minds that they did not care to remain any longer if the old hands were to come back. The report of their fears were communicated to Mr. Cudahy, who assured them protection if they desired to stay. They had concluded, however, that while protection might protect for a while the other butlers would ultimately make it unpleasant for them that they would be unable to work there longer, and that they had better quit at once. A train was telegraphed for, and before 12 o'clock the last non union man had left the premises. As they were being loaded on the train the chief clerk at Armour's main office told the men to remember their numbers on the roll, and assured them it at any time within the next two years they wanted work they would be given the preference. The men were on the Lake Street train, the butchers in the front cars and the guards in the

three at the rear end. The latter had their rifles pointed out of the windows. There was a stop at Haled and Fortieth streets to attach other cars and the train was switched back to the lake. Quite a crowd of curious people had assembled, and as the inmates of the train were recognized there were some jeering remarks made. As the train passed this point a Pinkerton man pushed his rifle out, aiming at the crowd, and a volley of the hammer, the man fell mortally wounded. The noise of the explosion caused excitement in and outside of the cars. In a moment it was followed by a regular volley from the other rifle men and the crowd, which was largely composed of school children, fled in panic. In the fight a man fell and was hastily carried away by his friends. He also was wounded. The train steamed on. Capt. Markey, of the Town of Lake police, was at the rear with a few men, who placed all the special under arrest. When the train reached the terminal station at Van Buren Station there was another squad of police from the Harrison Street Station, reinforced by detectives, and the whole crowd marched to the Armory. Capt. Markey telephoned in the fact that he could identify the man who shot Bagley, and his presence was anxiously awaited.

Bagley, who was taken to his home at Eberstadt and Forty-second streets, was still lying late this afternoon, but his death was almost momentarily expected. He is an employing teamster engaged about the yards, has a wife and family, and took no part in the strike.

The Pinkerton men say that the strike made the assault, first with stones and then with revolvers, and that they had made no attack until they had been fired upon. Capt. Markey said, however, that the Pinkerton men did the first shooting, and without any provocation. When the specials were lodged in the Harrison Street Station the city police began the work of escorting out the ones who did the shooting. Capt. Markey, three boys and a man who were present, all declared they could identify the men who shot Bagley. Two specials were made to march before them, and two were picked out as participants in the shooting. The weapons of the specials were seized by the police. When the work of identifying the men who were said to be guilty of the shooting began the non union men were set free. They marched out of the station into the street, but seemed afraid to go far without the protection of the Winchester, and some of them loitered about the station for some time. After the boys had picked out two men the whole force was fired back into the courtroom, where Lient. Kiple and a Central Station detective examined their rifles and revolvers to see if there were any empty shells to indicate that they had been reloaded. One man's rifle was found to have an empty shell in it, and the bearer was told to stand inside the car railing. After all the men had filed into the benches William A. Pinkerton said: "Those of you who fired out of the car stop here." One young fellow with a blonde mustache arose and walked up to his chief. No one else moved.

"Be as manly as the brave fellow here," cried Pinkerton, and the men within the railing said: "I shot." No others volunteered. The two men who had first been picked out by the boys stood under guard of two policemen in the outer entry of the courtroom. Joseph Hill and Walter Andrews are the two men identified as two of the men who did the shooting. Richard Lath, Guy Seivers, Robert J. Bertrand and Stephen Foyner confessed to having shot into the crowd of strikers. These six men are held at the armory. The remainder of the Pinkerton men and the workmen who were on the train were let go.

Capt. Joy was in charge of the Pinkerton men when the shooting occurred. He was standing on the rear platform. He said that the men picked out by the city police were not the guilty parties. He said also that the strikers gathered about the car 100 strong just as they were about to start, and began pelting them with stones, and some of them shot also. "We were sent down there," said Capt. Joy, "to preserve the peace, not to disturb it; but when some of my men were fired upon they returned the shot, thinking perhaps that the lives of the employees who were in their charge were in danger. I was standing on the rear platform of the train at the time. I rushed into the train and ordered them to stop firing. I did not know what injury was done until I came into the city."

Wm. A. Pinkerton says he has ample proof that his men did not fire upon the crowd until they had been fired upon. Charles Beck, one of his men, who was in the car ahead of the one from which the shooting was done, says that the crowd fired at least five shots before the fire was returned. One of the bullets passed through the car and imbedded itself in the opposite wall. Bricks and stones were then thrown until the side of the car was badly battered up. Mr. Pinkerton says the men had been in the car a constant assault and abuse while in the yards, and two of them are now laid up with wounds that may prove fatal.

NATIONAL CONVENTION
Of the Women's Christian Board of Missions.
KANSAS CITY, Mo., October 19.—The national convention of the Women's Christian Board of Missions was called to order this forenoon by Mrs. C. M. Pearce in the absence of the president, Mrs. Dr. Jamison. Various committees on mission work were appointed, and the annual report of the Children's Mission Band received. The general convention of the Christian churches and the Foreign Missions convention will organize this afternoon and tomorrow. Nearly every State in the Union is represented by delegates, and a number are present from abroad.

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Ladies and gents' clothes cleaned or dyed in any color, also kid gloves, ostrich feathers and lace curtains by Louis Reigel, 58 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn. Goods received by express.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A DEMENTED SON SHOTS HIS MOTHER AND THEN

Himself—Prisoners Escape From Jail—Joined the American Colony in Canada—Fatal Fall.

PACIFIC, Mo., October 19.—The Dephlander farm, near the city, was the scene last evening of a deplorable tragedy. Constant Dephlander, the oldest son in the family, became demented some years ago, but as he was never violent was allowed to wander about the farm at will. Yesterday evening he secured a revolver and went toward an orchard, whence his mother was returning with a basket full of apples. He made as if to assist her, but suddenly drew the revolver and shot her in the head. He then placed the weapon to his own head and fired. Both are expected to die.

Prisoners Escape From Jail.
St. Louis, Mo., October 19.—A jail delivery occurred at Maryville, Mo., last night, and three prisoners, Frank Olliphant, the forger, Grant Wright, accused of outrage, and J. T. Minnworth, a horse thief, gained their liberty. The jail stands directly behind the sheriff's residence and is of the most improved pattern. After supper the prisoners were allowed to remain in the corridors for an hour, and at that hour last evening the sheriff, noting that unusual quiet prevailed, investigated its cause, and found M. F. Sweeney, a prisoner, about to crawl through one of the windows, from which two bars had been cut. The above named prisoners had already escaped. They have not yet been recaptured.

Accidentally Shot and Killed Him.
St. Joseph, Mo., October 19.—Word was received here yesterday that Gen. Bacon Montgomery accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting at Lomula, Mexico, where he was interested in mines. He was born in 1849. When the war broke out he joined the Sixth Missouri Cavalry as private, and was promoted over his father to the rank of lieutenant colonel commanding.

Joined the American Colony in Canada.
BOSTON, MASS., October 19.—John F. Dekamier, bookkeeper for the clothing firm of Burdell, Young & Co., has joined the American colony in Canada, and \$40,000 of the firm's money is missing.

A Fatal Fall.
New York, October 19.—The cage in which the workmen in one of the shafts of the new aqueduct at Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Seventy sixth street are borne to and from their work fell this morning as six men were ascending in it. One, Thomas Burke, was killed and three others badly injured. When near the top of the shaft the rope that held the cage broke and it went down with a crash fifty feet below. Burke was taken from the wreck mangled and dead and the others were dragged forth terribly injured. The injured were taken to the hospital.

CHINAMAN MOY AH KEE.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST, OF CHICAGO, DENIES

His Application for Naturalization and Cites Precedents for His Decision.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 19.—An application for naturalization as a citizen of the United States made to Judge Prendergast in the County Court yesterday by Moy Ah Kee, a Chinese laundryman, was refused on account of his first papers issued by the Supreme Court of New York City five years ago. In refusing the application Judge Prendergast said he was in great doubt as to the eligibility of Chinese to become citizens and told Moy to employ a lawyer, whose argument could be heard on a later day. Moy has been in the United States fifteen years, has his family with him and is desirous of becoming a citizen. It would seem, nevertheless, Judge Prendergast said, that the law is against him and is well settled by the decision of Judge Dwyer, of the Circuit Court of California, of Judge Choate of the United States Court of New York, and of Judge Moran of the Original Court of Cook county in 1881. These all hold that the naturalization law of February 18, 1875, is decisive on the negative side of the question. The law provided that "An alien being a free white person or an African, or the descendant of an African, may be admitted to become a citizen." A native of China, therefore, being neither a white person nor an African, cannot be naturalized.

MILLE CLIN HAMPS,
The Head of the Duc d'Anmale's Household.

London Truth: A New York journal has been marrying the Duc d'Anmale and Mlle. Clinchamps in an old-fashioned secret way, at midnight, with a bishop to officiate, and in the Cathedral of Beauvais. Such a marriage is not possible in France, where banns have to be published in the mayoralty of the Commune or Communes in which every couple aspiring to matrimony resides. In the publication the names of the parents of the fiance and fiancee have to be given, as well as their profession, trade or calling, and their respective ages. There is no possibility of a Greta Green arrangement; a bishop or priest joining the hands of a pair who had not first been "civilly" united would incur heavy penalties, which little Goblet, the Minister of Cults, would be delighted to apply. That Tom Thumb is, like most men of small stature, rather vain, is shown by the fact that he has a grievance to avenger. He represented the Somme in the Chamber which expired a year ago, and having been beaten there last October by an Orleanist combination he bears no love to the Orleans Prince. The Duc d'Orleans, whose wife, a Bourlon Princess, had a previous marriage with a man named Vincent, made no secret of marrying an actress, Louis Quinze was present at the wedding, and gave the lady a patent of Marchioness. She had had, before her situation was regularized, two sons, one of whom went into the church, and was known as L'Abbe d'Orleans, and was always styled *mon oncle* by Louis Philippe. The actress was a model of decorum. She resided with her husband at the chateau of Villers Joreux in summer and in the Palais Royal in winter, and he regrets that he had not begun by marrying her instead of a princess of royal blood, who conducted herself like a Roman lady of

the Decadence. The American journal states that Mlle. Clinchamps was housekeeper at Chantilly, and refused to keep the house in exile for the Duc d'Anmale unless as his wife. She did not exactly discharge that function, but she was virtually at the head of the establishment, and when the Comtesse de Paris was not present she did the honors. It is the Duc d'Anmale marries her without making a settlement, she will, under French law, inherit, there being no children, all his fortune. I can, therefore, understand her refusing to act as hostess, when he res company in England or Belgium, unless he marries her. Otherwise, at least he marries her, it would be rapid to go before a mayor and a bishop. Elderly people in France can set up as friends in the same establishment without scandalizing the most prudish. When a great French poet, after his wife's death, was asked whether he should not marry a lady friend, who had left the stage thirty years previously to act as his secretary, he said that to offer to do so would be not only ridiculous, but an insult to her. The relationship had been of such a noble character that it could be only altered for the worse.

What Befell Two Lucky Men in Dallas.
Mr. J. V. Spellman, the dairyman, is known in Dallas. He came here ten years ago with \$2 in his pocket. He has made money, owns property, attends to his business as carefully as ever. Yesterday he learned that he drew \$5000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. He held a one-tenth of ticket as numbered as the second prize. Mr. Charles W. Swindell, who holds another one-tenth, is a young man well known, his position in the ticket office of the Missouri Pacific railroad bringing him into daily contact with the citizens. Nobody who knows them doubts for a moment that they have each been lucky enough to get \$5000 on the investment of \$1.—Dallas (Tex.) Evening Times, September 17th.

National Association for the Advancement of Women.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 19.—The National Association for the Advancement of Women meets here tomorrow and continues two days. The Executive Board met at the Louisville Hotel tonight and arranged the plans of the sessions. Mrs. Julia Howe Smith and Mrs. Carolina M. Brown, of Chicago, and other distinguished women, arrived this morning.

Blood!
Impure Blood!
Weak, Watery, Vitiated, Stagnant.

Impoverished Blood!
What results? What follows this condition?
Impaired digestion. Loss of appetite. Loss of strength. Languid feeling. Headache. Pale and flushed cheeks. Eruptions. Weakness of the muscles.

What a list of horrors! What untold sufferings. And all can be cured, and the suffering entirely relieved, by one simple and perfect remedy. That remedy is

Brown's Iron Bitters.

The most perfect blood purifier made. Composed of vegetable remedies of well-known alternative and purifying properties, so combined with the strengthening elements of iron, and without the use of whiskey, that its action is directly upon the blood, removing all impurities, strengthening and vitalizing it, inducing it to healthy action, sending it coursing through the veins and arteries of the body with a vigor and life that quickens and enlivens the whole system. It removes the pallor of the cheeks, checks the fever destroys languor, furnishes strength to the body, aids digestion, creates an appetite, and restores health. This result always follows the use of

Brown's Iron Bitters,

which, in furnishing the vital fluid with its life-giving principles, removes and prevents eruptions, and gives renewed strength to the muscles.

Do not delay! The impurities in your blood, if not corrected by the use of

Brown's Iron Bitters,

will cause a general debility of your whole system. Your stomach will become disordered; dyspepsia and indigestion will add their horrors to your suffering; weak kidneys, and sluggish, inactive liver, will result, and increase the dangers which already threaten you.

But if you have neglected all warnings, and your whole system has become thus disordered, disorganized and diseased, do not despair. There is still hope for you if you will now be true.

Brown's Iron Bitters

lies that hope. Use it freely, and you will soon see an improvement in your condition. Continue the use, and you will become well.

Brown's Iron Bitters strengthens your kidneys, relieves the clogged liver, drives out the bile, and the whole system is repaired, reorganized and rebuilt.

Health and strength, happiness and long life, may be yours if you will use

Brown's Iron Bitters.

Can be obtained anywhere. Price only one dollar a bottle.

Prepared by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Dissolution of Partnership.

New Firm.
MR. J. H. KENT has this day withdrawn from the firm of Kent, Marshall & Kent, and the business, liabilities, etc., will be assumed by the remaining partners, who are associated with them J. W. McGRATH, of Memphis, in a partnership for the practice of law, making a specialty of Commercial Law and Collections. The title of the firm will be SPERRY, McGRATH & CO., MEMPHIS, TENN. No. 145 Washington street, Vicksburg, Miss. October 12, 1886.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Board on the Hill. Mr. H. J. Lawler, 28 Washington street, Park. Rooms largest, location delightful. Convenient to cars to Manhattan Beach. Other places Bath and Ocean park; also to New York places of amusement.

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